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Daily, Sunday included, one month, 50 cents.  
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## NO TRUTH IN THE \$5,000,000 TALE, ASSERTS PENROSE

Never Heard of a Fund to Prevent Roosevelt From Naming His Successor.

## DID NOT ATTEND DINNER

Could Not Have Done So Because He Was on a West Indian Cruise.

## HARRIMAN IS NOW SILENT

Standard Oil Director Says the Yarn Is Absurd — Stenographer Hill Arraigned in Court and Held in Jail — Examination on Monday.

Senator Penrose absolutely denied the story of the "rich men's conspiracy" today, Harriman declined to discuss the tale, and Frank L. Barstow, a Standard Oil man, said it was absurd. Frederick W. Hill, the stenographer who made public the Harriman letter, was today arraigned in court and held in \$500 bail, and the examination was set



Senator Penrose.

for Monday next. Secretary Heywood, who is about to be tried for his life for complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, says President Roosevelt has done him an irreparable injury.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—United States Senator Penrose had this to say today about the published report that he told at a dinner the story of a "rich men's conspiracy" to prevent the selection of President Roosevelt's choice of a successor to himself.

"It is absolutely an untruth. I have never said any such thing. It is all untrue. I have always been a supporter of and believer in President Roosevelt's administration and all its policies."

The senator was asked:

"Have you ever heard of a \$5,000,000 fund to prevent President Roosevelt naming his successor?"

"No, absolutely not."

"Have you ever heard of the combination termed the 'rich men's conspiracy' to thwart the President in the development of his policies?"

"No, I have never heard of any such combination and have no knowledge of it."

## ATTENDED NO DINNER.

"Did you attend a dinner of such a character as was mentioned today in the Washington dispatches?"

"No, I never attended a dinner where such a subject was mentioned. I could not have done so, anyhow, for I just came back from a West Indian cruise by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and Senator Flint of California. I arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday night after a month's trip. During that time I did not follow the newspapers or keep in touch with affairs in the United States."

## HARRIMAN IS MUTE.

He Will Not Discuss the Alleged \$5,000,000 Fund.

NEW YORK, April 5.—E. H. Harriman declines absolutely to talk about the report from Washington that the Standard Oil Company and associated interests had raised a fund of \$5,000,000 to prevent the nomination for President of a man of President Roosevelt's choosing in 1908.

The comment of Frank Q. Barstow, a Standard Oil Company director, on the story was: "It is simply absurd."

Mr. Harriman had a talk late yesterday with H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company. He said at its conclusion that the

talk was only about business matters which were not connected in any way with President Roosevelt.

## STENOGRAPHER IS BAILED.

Man Who is Said to Have Given Out Letter.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Frederick W. Hill, the stenographer for Edward H. Harriman for more than twenty years, who is charged with selling the letter to Sidney Webster recently published, that started the present controversy between Mr. Harriman and President Roosevelt, was arraigned in the Tombs police court before Magistrate Wahlie this morning, under section 642 of the penal code, which prohibits the publication of private letters.

Alexander Millar, secretary of the Union Pacific R. R. Co. and of other Harriman corporations, and Gordon M. Bock, attorney, in the Harriman interests, were present with Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who is prosecuting the case. Mr. Hill appeared in court fully an hour before the opening of the court. He was in charge of the prosecuting officers. He was in charge of the offices of DeCoppet & Doremus, stock brokers, at 42 Broadway.

Mr. Hill lives with his wife and two children at 634 Quincy street, Brooklyn. He is a man of about thirty-eight years of age, 5 feet 10, is tall and rather sickly-looking.

He was represented by former Magistrate Ommen. By his counsel's advice Mr. Hill refused to make any comments to the reporters, although he seemed perfectly willing to do this at first. He was not at all cast down, appearing to be cheerful and to take the matter lightly.

When Mr. Millar appeared in court previous to the examination he was asked how far the Harriman interests would prosecute the case, and he replied, "Why, I don't know; that's in the hands of the district attorney." He was then asked if the paper which had bought the letter, as it is alleged, would also be prosecuted. "Oh," he said, "I don't know as we've discussed that at all yet; you'll have to ask the district attorney."

## AGREE ON \$500.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel, when asked the same question, referred his interrogator to Mr. Millar. "If they make the complaint, why, of course, we will prosecute," he said.

The hearing took but a minute. The examination was fixed for 10 o'clock on Monday, and the question of the amount of bail was raised. Previous to the hearing Mr. Ommen and Assistant District Attorney Krotel, had agreed that \$500, which is the usual bail for a special sessions trial, would be sufficient. Mr. Hill's alleged offense is only a misdemeanor and will, therefore, not go to the grand jury. When Magistrate Wahlie asked for the amount of the bond the assistant district attorney asked that it be placed at \$1,000. Mr. Ommen objected, saying, "Why, we had a conference just now and agreed that \$500 would be sufficient."

"I had a talk just now with Mr. Millar," said the assistant district attorney, "and he wishes it fixed at \$1,000." The magistrate said he would do this, but that if the real estate which was furnished was good enough \$500 would be sufficient.

Abraham Harnish of 530 West 68th street came forward to furnish bail. He offered real estate valued at \$75,000 and said he would give more if necessary for Mr. Hill. The bail was accepted and Mr. Hill was excused.

Offense a Misdemeanor.

Mr. Hill's offense is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of \$500, or both. The section of the penal code under which he was arrested reads:

"A person who wilfully and without authority, either:

1. Opens or reads, or causes to be opened or read, a sealed letter, telegram or private paper; or
2. Publishes the whole or any portion of such a letter, or telegram or private paper, knowing it to have been opened or read, without authority; or
3. Takes a letter, telegram or private paper belonging to another, or a copy thereof, and publishes the whole or any portion thereof; or
4. Publishes the whole or any portion of such letter, telegram or private paper, knowing it to have been taken or copied without authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

## ROOSEVELT UNFAIR.

Haywood Says That the President Has Hurt Him.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—A dispatch to the New York Times from Boise, Idaho, contains a statement from William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison there in connection with the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg, commenting upon certain references to him by President Roosevelt in letters to Representative Sherman of New York, given publicity recently through the Roosevelt-Harriman episode. The statement reads:

"I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Representative Sherman."

The President says that I am an 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that as such I should be put out of my life. His influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does on the eve of my trial for life, will work me irreparable injury, and do more to prevent a fair trial than anything that has been said and done against me in the past."

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Brief Cabinet Session and a Few Callers.

After the cabinet meeting today Secretary Garrison announced that George Otis Smith of Maine had been selected for director of the geological survey, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Prof. Walcott as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The cabinet did not have a long session today, and the two hours of work were given over to consideration of appointments and departmental details.

Before the cabinet meeting the President received a few callers, among them Senators Warner and Piles and Representatives Gardner and Denby.

Will Be Presented Tomorrow.

Federico Melja, who came to Washington from Mexico to enlist the efforts of the United States in behalf of Central America peace, has been accredited to this country as the minister for Salvador, and will be presented to President Roosevelt tomorrow afternoon. He will replace Jose Romo Pacas, who has been absent from Washington for many months.

# The Evening Star

No. 16,994.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.



PEACE IN THE WEST.

## SITUATION IS SERIOUS

1,000 Strikers Await Arrival of 200 Strikebreakers.

## AUTHORITIES ARE ALARMED

Militia is on the Scene, but Trouble is Feared.

## MEN ARE IN SULLEN MOOD

Mayor King Tells Them He Will Tolerate No Violence of Any Kind.

Two hundred strikebreakers are on their way to Lorain, Ohio, where 1,000 men are on strike in the shipyard and the authorities have a force of militia on hand. Serious trouble is feared. The strikers are watching the Nickel Plate railroad, upon which the strikebreakers are expected to arrive, and the authorities say it is doubtful if a clash can be prevented.

LORAIN, Ohio, April 5.—There are ominous preparations for trouble in the ship yard strike. Company B, 5th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, is assembled in the armory and the company is being put through a rapid-fire drill by Capt. Gove with rifles. The captain has been notified to be in readiness to go out at a moment's notice.

There have been no further disorders on the part of the strikers today. They are in a sullen mood, however, and the authorities fear that trouble will occur when about 200 strike breakers arrive. The latter are expected to come in a body on a special train during the day.

Mayor King made an address to the strikers this morning. He told them that he would tolerate no more violence; that necessary force will be used henceforth to quell any rioting.

Soldiers in uniform were at the railway stations today to assist the special deputies in case of trouble.

Situation is Ugly One.

Capt. Gove of Company B of the 5th Regiment, O. N. G., wired Adjt. Gen. Critchfield today, saying that he believed the situation to be serious, and recommending that two or three companies, in addition to the local company, be sent to Lorain. Adjt. Gen. Critchfield replied that he was keeping in close touch with the situation, and would co-operate with Mayor King in maintaining order. The mayor expresses the belief that the local police and deputies will be able to cope with any further disturbance.

The strikers are closely watching the Nickel Plate railway station, where a train from the west carrying a large number of strike breakers is expected to arrive shortly.

Officials in Conference.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—Adjt. Gen. Critchfield of the governor's staff was notified today of the strike situation at Lorain, Ohio, by Capt. A. F. Gove. According to Capt. Gove's message the conditions at Lorain are grave and three or four companies of militia should be ordered out. The state

officials are now in conference over the matter, but say that it is not necessary for the governor to act at present; that the law gives the local authorities ample power in the matter. There are 1,000 men on strike.

The adjutant general later ordered Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, who is now in Cleveland, to proceed to Lorain and report as to the situation.

Mayor King of Lorain telephoned the adjutant general that the situation is critical.

Union Miner Shot to Death.

POMEROY, Ohio, April 5.—Trouble broke out afresh in the coal miners' strike here last night, when Charles Campbell, a strikebreaker, shot John Walters, a union miner, with a shotgun. Walters will die and Campbell is in jail. More trouble is feared.

## MANY DIE IN TORNADO

LOUISIANA VISITED BY A TERRIFIC STORM.

Property Loss Very Large — Crops Damaged and Many Houses Are Wrecked.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 5.—Several persons were killed, many injured and a hundred factories, stores and dwellings were totally or partially wrecked by a tornado which passed over Alexandria early today.

The known dead:

M. I. Dunn.  
John Breck.  
Covillion White.  
Rose Dudley.

Thirteen persons have been taken to the hospital suffering from various injuries. Some of the injured will die.

The city power plant and the Alexandria ice and cold storage plant are included among the buildings wrecked.

Damaged Large Area.

The tornado, according to information at present in hand, damaged an area extending from a point three miles above this city on Bayou Rapides to the pine woods several miles below here on Red river.

Reports from the surrounding country tell of property damage and loss of life. The list of dead is growing, and there are a great many injured. All of the buildings in the path of the tornado were destroyed, and those on the outskirts were badly damaged. The wind was accompanied by a heavy rain and hail, and growing crops were seriously damaged.

Nine passenger coaches standing in the yards of the Iron Mountain railroad were swept off the tracks and rolled away. Heavy pieces of wreckage were blown entirely through some of the coaches.

An effort is now being made to obtain a complete list of the dead and injured in and around the city.

Many Negroes Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A dispatch received here from Bayou Sara, La., reports serious damage in West Feliciana Parish as a result of a tornado which swept over that section of the state today. Many negroes are reported to have been killed.

Dismissal Sentences Approved.

The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial dismissing First Lieut. Eugene B. Crowne, 28th Infantry, who was tried at Fort Douglas, Utah, on charges of embezzlement and dishonorable conduct. He has taken similar action in the case of Second Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 28th Infantry, who was convicted at Camp Columbus, Cuba, of failure to pay his debts.

## NO NAMES MENTIONED

What is Said at White House of Penrose's Denial.

## SENATOR SCOTT TALKED OF

He Has Been Spoken of as Giving Away the Conspiracy.

## ALIENATED LABOR PEOPLE

Union Labor Wants an Explanation of Remarks About Moyer, Haywood and Debs in Sherman Letter.

At the White House today it was declared that no names were mentioned in connection with the story revealed there of an alleged combination to destroy President Roosevelt and his policies, headed by Hearst, Rockefeller, Harriman and a few others. When Secretary Loeb was informed that Senator Penrose had today given a denial that he had ever told any one that there was a gigantic combination against the President, he simply said that no man's name had been mentioned and that none would be mentioned. He just as adroitly declined to give a clean bill of health to Senator Penrose or any other man whose name has been mentioned as having unaidedly given the conspiracy snafu away to the friends of the White House. He did not consider it necessary to begin any such course, although the suggestion is now made that a number of suspected anti-administration leaders will be compelled to secure something like a meat-inspection label to indicate their purity and the date of their freedom from participation in conspiracy.

Regardless of how it got started, there have been two names used in connection with the giving away of the gigantic conspiracy. The one most fully used was that of Senator Penrose, but the name of Senator Scott of West Virginia has also been freely mentioned. Wherever in the President's denials it is declared his loyalty to the President and his policies, as has been done by Senator Penrose, is a question for the future.

Swish of the Big Stick.

Under the swish of the big stick a good many men are doing a great deal of work in proclaiming their innocence of the accusation that they are to be ranked with the disloyal. Rumor and underground political talk have long connected the name of Senator Penrose with opposition to the President, but the President's action was considered to be of an intriguing kind, a sort of general ship in the dark. Openly Senator Penrose worked with the President and his policies, and the President went so far as last year as to go into Pennsylvania and help the state machine elect its candidate for governor. There is no question that Senator Penrose has candidly found things in the President to criticize, and who has made no attempt to make a denial of any knowledge of the President's denials. He has shown courage to the President, although there has been no open rupture, no cessation of occasional visits to the White House.

Scott May Fight.

The ranking of Scott with the foes of the administration may precipitate a fight by him. Like Senator Foraker of Ohio, he is a fighter; genuinely likes a scrap, and abhors a man who lies down, no matter how great the difficulties ahead of him. He has long been classed among those who would ultimately fail to agree with the Roosevelt men in the next republican national convention. He has looked with favor on men like Fairbanks, Foraker or Shaw, and not upon those supposed to represent the administration view as to things. In a quiet way Senator Elkins is said to be with him, but how far the latter could be depended on to remain with Scott in the event of a hard fight is somewhat in doubt.

The administration, it is averred, will not object to fighting wherever it is waged. The President has had his big stick polished up for business, and with it he will endeavor to dispose of Foraker in Ohio, Scott in West Virginia and the others as they pop their heads above the surface.

What the President is said to fear is not an open fight but underhanded methods, such as the alleged combination is now said to be working. According to gossip at the White House the combination was so bold as to declare for a third term for the President and to be joining with that demand. Their object was to name delegates for Roosevelt, but at heart these men would not be for him. So soon as the President declined the nomination it was believed he would do, the alleged Roosevelt delegates would proceed to nominate a reactionary, thus sidetracking the policies of the President and preventing the nomination of some one desired by him. In West Virginia, for instance, Scott and Elkins would favor Roosevelt delegates, control their convention, nominate men for Roosevelt, but men ready to vote for a reactionary upon their bidding.

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## HAVE BROKEN UP SCHEME.

The supposed conspiracy has received such widespread publicity that the administration is convinced, it was stated today, that from now on the genuine Roosevelt people will be on their guard and will watch every movement as to delegates. They will not permit the selection of delegates who have the least leaning toward any other than a standpoint policy as to railroads and other public matters.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who is backing the President, called at the White House today, and, on departing, said that the delegates from his state to the next national convention will be genuine Roosevelt supporters, not tainted with the possibility of favoring somebody not acceptable to the President.

## HAS HE ALIENATED LABOR PEOPLE?

In the thrills that have chased each other through the country since the publication of the Harriman letter and the reply of the President to the accusations contained therein, sight has been lost of the agitation aroused in labor circles by the attacks of the President from W. R. Hearst and his references to Moyer, Haywood and Debs, labor leaders.

At the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here it is said that union labor shows a tendency to call upon the President for an explanation of his remarks about Moyer, Haywood and Debs, especially the first two. In his letter to Representative Sherman, in which he denounced Harriman, made public last Tuesday, the President said that certain sentiments that had been attributed to Harriman made him "at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, Haywood or Moyer." The last two have been in jail in Idaho nearly two years awaiting trial for alleged complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, who was killed by a bomb. Haywood and Moyer, who were the heads of the Western Federation of Miners, are charged with having instigated the assassination. Organized labor in nearly all parts of the country has expressed warm sympathy for the imprisoned men, passed resolutions declaring a belief that they are being persecuted, and has subscribed money to defray the expenses of their trial. Organized labor is committed to the innocence of the men. The President's denunciation of the men has already resulted in a number of labor unions passing resolutions condemning the President and asking an explanation of his meaning.

## Chairman Andrews' Denial.

Col. W. R. Andrews, chairman of the Pennsylvania state central republican committee, today declared that the statement that Senator Penrose had said at any time or under any circumstances that there is a conspiracy to defeat the policies of President Roosevelt is utterly false.

"Why," said Col. Andrews, "it is absurd to say such a thing. Pennsylvania was the first state to declare for Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination for Vice President. After the death of President McKinley and the succession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, the state convention of the state that was held in 1901, Mr. Roosevelt and declared for him as his own successor to the presidency. Senator Penrose and the republican party of Pennsylvania are thoroughly in accord with all the policies of President Roosevelt. Both Senators Penrose and Knox have supported every policy of the President that has been presented in the Senate. For any one to suggest that Senator Penrose is engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the President is simply absurd. It is ridiculous."

"I am very sure that Senator Penrose himself would indorse every word I have said."

## COL. JAMES B. FREEMAN DEAD.

Was the Oldest Surviving Member of Noted Philadelphia Family.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Col. James Black Freeman, who was the oldest surviving member of the prominent Philadelphia family of that name, died today after a long illness. He enlisted as a private in the 69th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the civil war. He was appointed colonel of the regiment on the field of battle for bravery in the face of the enemy. During the past twenty-one years Col. Freeman spent most of his time abroad, and during his tour visited many foreign countries. He was eighty years of age.

## Bombardment of Amapala.

SAN SALVADOR, Thursday, April 4.—The bombardment of Amapala by Nicaraguan steamers only damaged the tower of one church. The United States cruiser Chicago, anchored off Acapulco, has received orders from Washington to leave in the direction of the Gulf of Fonseca, in order to be near the probable scene of war developments.

President Bonilla has established governmental headquarters at Amapala. The Salvadorean frontiers are protected by a large army.

## A RECORD MONTH

March, 1907

Last month The Evening and Sunday Star printed 2,697 columns of advertising, an average of 87 columns, or 12 1/2 pages, of advertising a day.

This is a gain of more than 100 columns over last year, and the greatest amount of advertising ever printed in March by The Star or any other paper in Washington, and is exceeded by very few papers in the United States.

## Advertisers

Please send in copy as early as possible for Saturday and Sunday.

## Next Sunday's Circulation

Will Exceed 35,000.

This is guaranteed to be the largest Sunday circulation in Washington.

## Return of Gen. Corbin.

Lieut. Gen. Corbin, retired, and Mrs. Corbin, who spent the winter in the West Indies, have come to this city to look after the building of their summer home near Chevy Chase. It is expected that the building will be finished and ready for occupancy in October next. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin will spend the summer with their daughter on the Hudson river.

## Weather.

Rain and colder tonight and probably tomorrow.

## THAW'S FATE AGAIN RESTS IN BALANCE

Jerome Decides to Go on With the Trial.

## IS STUDYING THE CASE

He Reached a Conclusion Late This Afternoon.

## THAW IS VERY CONFIDENT

Possible That There May Be Another Long Delay in the Trial.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will go on Monday where it left off when the commission was appointed by Justice Fitzgerald. The incident of the commission and its decision is closed. There will be no move for a writ of prohibition or mandamus, and when the jury comes together in Justice Fitzgerald's court on Monday they will begin the end of the long-drawn-out case of the State vs. Thaw. It was not until this afternoon that the fact that the appellate division will not be appealed to became known. Up to that time every one who has watched the case thought that a final effort would be made to prevent the confirmation of the commission's decision that Harry Thaw is sane.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Although District Attorney Jerome went to work early this morning on the latest phase in the Thaw trial, he was not certain just what course he would pursue. He has until Monday to apply to the appellate division for a writ of prohibition, which, if granted, would delay the trial until he had argued for a mandamus to compel Justice Fitzgerald to allow him to examine the minutes of the lunacy commission. If the mandamus should be granted, a further delay will ensue to enable Mr. Jerome to study the minutes and argue against the confirmation of the commission's report.

As Mr. Jerome stated last night, the procedure has not been clearly established by precedents, and his work this morning consisted of studying authorities. He had a long conference with his assistant Mr. Garvan. About 10 o'clock both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Garvan, armed with a bundle of law books, left the criminal courts building and went down town. Neither would say where they were bound for, but it was surmised that they were going to consult with other lawyers regarding the right of a district attorney to take an appeal from a justice's decision.

## No Decision Until Tonight.

Mr. Jerome said that he did not expect to arrive at a decision until evening.

Thaw is unusually-cheerful and confident this morning.

"We shall bring our case to a close with all possible speed," he said when Mr. Peabody of his counsel called on him. "It will not be necessary to call any more witnesses and Mr. Delmas ought to be able to begin his address to the jury on Tuesday."

But much uncertainty again invests the case. Thaw is sane according to the finding of the commission in lunacy, which has been placed in Justice Fitzgerald's hands, and quite competent to consult his lawyers. But this triumph by him over the prosecution may end with the report, and he may yet have to spend many weary weeks of imprisonment before his fate is decided.

## May Be Delay.

This contingency, if it should occur, will be because of District Attorney Jerome's determination to appeal from Justice Fitzgerald's ruling refusing him the right to inspect the minutes of the commission. The appeal will be in the nature of an action to obtain a review of the justice's decision. It will be taken in the appellate division of the Supreme Court, and by it the district attorney will seek either a writ of prohibition or a writ of mandamus. Such an application will act as a stay of proceedings, and, if granted, it will halt the trial, which had reached its last phase, for perhaps weeks or even months.

## Jury Reports Monday.

Mr. Jerome is proceeding on the ground that he cannot, without having examined the minutes, make an intelligent argument against the adoption of the commission's report. Justice Fitzgerald has not yet confirmed the report, but doubtless he will do so next Monday morning. The jury meantime is excused until that day.

What the effect of possibly a long, drawn-out break in the case will be upon Thaw remains to be seen. He was decidedly elated when he learned of the commission's report about him, and so was his wife and all the rest of his family. As for his lawyers, they are confident that the district attorney stands little chance of gaining his point and interrupting the trial much longer.